

BRITISH PREMIER INDICTS GERMANY

Continued from Fourth Page.

tion toward the cost of the war. Germany made no such effort. To-day her apparently gigantic debt is reduced almost to the amount of pre-war liabilities by the progress of denigrating currency. She has humbly imposed heavy direct taxes on wealth, but every one knows they are not fully collected.

"Her indirect taxes, which are taxes affecting the bulk of her population, are ridiculously low as compared with those of Great Britain. Let me give a few examples:

"For the purpose of computation I have taken ten paper marks, four paper francs and one shilling and sixpence as the equivalent of one gold mark. I do not think, having regard for the relative value of these coins, that this standard is unfair, but I am prepared to test the comparative taxation of British and German citizens by any standard of value which Dr. Simons would accept for the coins in which taxation is paid in the respective countries.

"The German budget provides for a subsidy of ten milliards marks for railways and posts, and for food the subsidies are ten milliards.

"In this country we have abolished both these subsidies and imposed on the travelling and on the consuming public the full cost, in one case, of running the railways, the post and the telephones, and in the other case the food supplies."

"These subsidies are a reduction and abatement of German taxes and constitute a subsidy of her industries. Her failure to bring up her taxation level to the tax level in allied countries constitutes an infringement of the treaty of Versailles, and not until she imposes at least equal taxation will she be able to meet the demands of the Paris proposals.

"The treaty of Versailles was signed less than two years ago. The German Government already has defaulted in respect to some of its most important provisions—the delivery for trial of the criminals who have offended against the laws of war, disarmament and the payment of cash or in kind to the amount of twenty milliards of gold marks. These are some of the provisions. The Allies have displayed no harsh insistence on the letter of their bond. They have extended the time and modified the character of their demands, but each time the German Government has failed them.

Military organizations—some of them open, some clandestine—have been allowed to spring up all over the country, equipped with arms which ought to have been surrendered. If the German Government had shown respect for the reparations and a sincere desire to help the Allies repair the terrible losses inflicted on them by acts of aggression for which the German Government was guilty, we would still be ready, as before, to make allowances for the legitimate difficulties of Germany. But the proposals put forward have reluctantly convinced the Allies that either the German Government does not intend to carry out the treaty obligations or has not the strength to insist in the face of a selfish, short-sighted opposition upon the necessary sacrifices being made.

"If that is due to the fact that German opinion will not permit them, the situation is more serious and renders it all the more necessary that the Allies should bring the readers of public opinion (in Germany) again face to face with the facts. The first essential fact for them to realize is this: that the Allies, while prepared to listen to every reasonable plea arising from the German difficulties, cannot allow further paltering with the treaty.

"We, therefore, have decided, having regard for the infractions already committed and the determination indicated in these proposals that Germany means to further defy and explain away the treaty, to challenge the issues not merely in these proposals, but in the official statements made for Germany by the German Government, that we must act on the assumption that the German Government not merely is in default, but that it is deliberately in default, and unless we hear by next Monday that Germany either is prepared to accept the Paris decisions or to submit proposals which will in other ways equally satisfactorily discharge its obligations under the treaty of Versailles (subject to concessions made in the Paris proposals) we will, as from that date, take the following course under the treaty of Versailles."

Mr. Lloyd George then read the allied decisions with regard to the steps to be taken Monday by the Allies if the Germans did not accept the Paris decisions or offer satisfactory proposals.

GERMANS PREPARE TO YIELD AT LAST

Continued from First Page.

cheques receipts for the amount which has been retained here.

Again, as at Spa, the final answer of the Germans depends upon the interior political situation of Germany, and Dr. Simons since the conference adjourned is keeping the wires to Berlin hot with messages while preserving absolute silence regarding the next move, which as the result of to-day's developments is clearly up to the Germans.

"Taking the situation just as it was left to-day following the memorable session at St. James's Palace it appears to be closely analogous to the last days of the peace conference and to the crucial days at Spa when each occasion was followed by German submission.

Stern and unbending as the Allies appeared to-day, menacing as is their mailed fist which on Monday may fall with heavy weight upon the German nation in the occupation of their richest coal district and the subsequent seizure of some of their customs, the outstanding fact in the day's developments is that the Allies stand ready to negotiate once more with the Germans if only they will accept the Paris total.

In the words of one of the principals of to-day's encounter: "If by Monday the Germans bring in a new proposition based upon the total fixed at Paris, the Allies stand ready to examine it carefully, but if they refuse the sanctions will apply immediately."

In other words the Germans need only to accept the total indemnity fixed at Paris in order to discuss with the Allies the means of payment. The abolition of the 12 per cent. additional indemnity measure and the cooperative attempt to finance the obligations with America's aid.

It is apparent, however, that first the Germans must accept the allied figure of reparations payments already made, which is 12,000,000,000 gold marks instead of the 20,000,000,000 as the Germans insist. Second, that they must take the allied discount figures of 52,000,000,000 marks for the present value of the Paris agreement.

There remains a difference of 11,000,000,000 gold marks if the reparations already paid by Germany are to be included in the Paris figure and 22,000,000,000 gold marks if they are not to be included under the French contention, which seems to be supported by the British.

Dr. Simons is believed to be stressing this to-night and urging the German Government to yield as the Germans did at Versailles—contesting the possibility of execution, but promising fulfillment if possible.

The German position is being guarded with the strictest secrecy to-night. It is no secret, however, that their reticence is largely the result of the delicate situation Dr. Simons has to meet at home. If Dr. Simons appears in the guise of yielding entirely to the Paris decision which seems to-night to be the sine qua non to the Allies' terms, it is said he will either be ousted from the Berlin Cabinet or will himself feel compelled to resign. Nevertheless the entire German argument outside the conference has been that Dr. Simons's offer was the practical equivalent of the Paris terms and there are many voices whispering about the Savoy Hotel—whispering German—to the effect that Dr. Simons made a fatal tactical error in not conveying the impression at St. James's Palace Tuesday that he had in effect accepted the Paris terms.

There is one hopeful element in the German situation. Denying themselves to all callers, Dr. Simons and his colleagues are crowding the wires and wireless between the Strand and Wilhelmstrasse. It is pointed out that the one great advantage in Dr. Simons's position is that he is here as a delegate with limited powers. Both the German Cabinet and experts have remained in Berlin and upon them rests the real framing of the German reply as well as the ultimate action upon any developments here. They may yet pull Dr. Simons out of the hole.

One of the things frankly recognized by the German delegation is that Premier Lloyd George's speech this afternoon was an appeal over the heads of the delegation and the Government to the German people. The greatest fear is expressed as to what reaction there will be when this indictment is read, as it is so contrary to the pleas Dr. Simons put forward throughout his preconference campaign in the German provinces.

HE wanted a certain sort of a job and he wouldn't take the first thing that came along. He carefully wrote a situation Wanted Ad, and put it in The Herald. He's working now.—A.D.

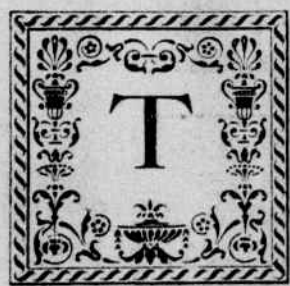
Franklin Simon & Co. MEN'S SHOPS

Fifth Avenue—2 to 8 West 38th Street—Street Level

SPRING 1921

The Earmarks of the Custom-made The Pricemarks of the Ready-made

IN THE FRANKLIN SIMON
SHOPS FOR MEN



THE custom idea in men's clothes and et ceteras, and the ready-made idea, are both easy. It's combining them that's hard. We have the distinction of being the only shop that caters successfully to the disciples of quality and the practitioners of thrift. We have created a sort of consortium of shops, exclusive without being "up-stage," economical without being "popular". And as a climax to that achievement we present a few examples of value showing that the much-discussed period of readjustment has actually taken place in our Men's Shops.

Hand-Tailored
Suits in the finest
Huddersfield im-
ported unfinished
worsted.

\$60.00

London-Tailor-
ed Aquascutum
Topcoats in peat-
and-kettle home-
spuns.

\$35.00

London Bowlers
as low as \$9.00,
and Soft Hats in
pearl or brown.

\$7.00

Men's Shirts, in
custom shirtings
of our own im-
portation.

\$3.75

Carmoor—Lon-
don Silk Scarfs,
in all the regalia
of English Regi-
mental colors.

\$1.50

The Franklin
Shoe, so custom-
like that it belies a
ready-made ori-
gin.

\$10.00

PARK & TILFORD Chocolates and Bon Bons

"A product worthy of the name it bears"

Now
\$1.00
A POUND

Formerly 1.50

A box of Park & Tilford Chocolates and Bonbons makes the pleasure of receiving equal the pleasure of giving.

Aimone Galleries NEW BUILDING

42-44 East 49th St.

Near Madison Avenue

IN CONJUNCTION with our large and comprehensive collection of Antiques, Foreign Models, Objets d'Art, Italian Garden Marbles and Terra Cottas, our Fourth and Fifth Galleries are devoted to the showing and sale of high grade medium priced furniture and furnishings.

All Goods Bear The Aimone Mark and Guarantee.

As Illustrated:
Walnut Antique Patina Console Table with Mirror to match. **\$129.00**
CONSOLE TABLE **\$75.00**
MIRROR

Side Chairs to match with blue Velour loose Seat Cushions trimmed in Gold Silk Cord. Each **\$78.00**

Aimone Galleries

42-44 EAST 49th STREET
Near Madison Ave.

